

AMUSEMENTS—With Dates of Events.
NEW LOS ANGELES THEATRE—
Week commencing Monday Evening, July 16th, Grand Summer Season of Comic Opera by the
PYKE OPERA COMPANY (PROFESSIONAL)
In a Grand Presentation of Johann Strauss' Famous Opera,
"The Queen's Lace Handkerchief."
Popular summer prices—Parquet, 50c; balcony, 30c and 20c; box seats, \$1.00.
Change of prices weekly.

WEST LAKE PARK—
ILLUMINATED
BALLOON ASCENSION.
Grand spectacle; Balloon surrounded by Fire Balls. This Saturday Night at 8:30 o'clock.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS—
KREGELO & BRESEE
STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS.
Tel. 243. 557 BROADWAY AND SIXTH STREET

HOTELS, RESORTS AND CAFES.
REDONDO BEACH HOTEL,
Now Open for Summer Season 1894.
The Redondo Hotel is situated directly on the Pacific Ocean, 18 miles from Los Angeles (reached by two lines of railroad). New and handsomely equipped; table unsurpassed; fine concrete walks; tennis courts; bathing all the year round; hot and cold water. Incandescent lights and gas; halls and lobby heated by steam; finest ballroom in the state; orchestra in attendance; strictly first-class in every particular; the queen of all summer and winter hotels on the coast; guests staying a month or more are furnished free daily transportation over the Redondo Railway to Los Angeles, so they can live at Redondo and enjoy all the advantages of Los Angeles and vicinity; 6 trains each way daily. Hot salt water in tank No. 100. Apply to or address LYNN & AULL, proprietors, Redondo Beach, Cal.; or to J. E. AULL, Hollenbeck Cafe.

WESTMINSTER HOTEL.
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.
275 Rooms; 75 Suites with Private Bathrooms.
POTTER & JOHNSON, Proprietors.

ARLINGTON HOTEL,
Santa Barbara, Cal.
The most attractive summer resort on the Pacific Coast; fine sea bathing; equable climate; rates reduced for the summer; special rates by week or month. For further particulars, apply to C. W. WHEELER, proprietor and manager.

ARROWHEAD HOT SPRINGS—THE FAMOUS MOUNTAIN HEALTH RESORT
located in Southern California, hotel first-class; heated by electricity; heated by hot water from springs; overlooks San Bernardino, Riverside and Redlands; has been Arrowhead Station 11:30 and 1:15 p.m.; San Bernardino 8:15 p.m.; Fontainebleau and Telephone at Springs. City office, 1177 South Main St.

GRAND VIEW HOTEL CATALINA—FINEST LOCATION ON THE ISLAND;
overlooking the bay, opposite bathing grounds; for comfort and pleasant surroundings. At reasonable rates. The Grand View is unsurpassed; bath house, the best in the island; 250 rooms, 100 baths, 100 showers and 100 toilets. Apply to J. E. AULL, proprietor, 1177 South Main St.

HOLLENBECK HOTEL CAFE, 1177 S. MAIN ST.—THE FINEST RESTAURANT IN THE CITY. Located in the heart of the city. 1177 S. MAIN ST. J. E. AULL & CO., Props.

MADEIRA HOTEL CAFE 1177 S. MAIN ST.—THE MOST ELEGANT PLACE TO DINE IN LOS ANGELES; private and banquet rooms in cafe. J. E. AULL, proprietor, 1177 S. MAIN ST.

HOTEL LINCOLN COR. SECOND AND HILL STS.—FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL. Tel. appointments; best central location; electric cars pass at all points in city. THOS. PASCOE, Prop.

THE SOUTHERN CORNER SECOND AND HILL—A NEW AND ELEGANTLY FURNISHED HOTEL. American plan; summer rates. J. E. AULL, Prop. 1177 S. Main St.

SPECIAL NOTICES—
THE TRUTH SERIES OF THE METROPOLITAN BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION is now open for subscription, at the office of the association, No. 101 N. BROADWAY, Board of Trade building. Parties interested in securing a share in this opportunity to get money at a low rate of interest and on easy terms; a limited number of shares only will be issued.
THE SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES OF THE TRUST COMPANY are now open for deposit in a fire-proof and burglar-proof vault, which is ample in size and brilliantly lighted, with electric lights and ventilation for the private examination of valuables, for writing materials; a young lady in attendance.
ICE MACHINES—JOHN H. HIRE. Heretofore ice and refrigerating machines, electric motors and dynamo, steam and gas engines, refrigerators and cold storage plants. Office, 220 N. MAIN ST., Tel. 243.
HUBBELL & WILSON 113 W. THIRD ST., Los Angeles, manufacturers of ladies' misses' and children's latest fashions; hats and trunks on the latest styles; orders promptly attended to.
CASH FOR COLUMBIAN STAMPS—Highest price for all except, unused, 10¢ per stamp; used, 5¢ per stamp. Apply to J. E. AULL, 1177 S. MAIN ST.
PARTIES VISITING THE WINDY CITY can find a good room for 25¢ per day at the WINDSOR HOTEL, Tribune building; reference, First National Bank.
THOSE WISHING TO COMMUNICATE with the Ladies' Art Exchange, this city will address to 188 S. LOS ROBLES AVE., Pasadena, Cal.
DR. HUTCHINGS, COR. SIXTH AND HILL, will give evening, topic: "Is Competition or Benevolence the True Principle of Business Life?"
STYEWARTS, EAR-LOCKS OR REMOVING LONGLEY, room 245, Broadway Building.
FASHIONABLE DRESSING PARLOR—THE POLITE, 1177 S. Main St.
IRON WORKS—BARKER-IRON WORKS; 950 to 958 Buena Vista st.
BRASS WORK—JAMES JONES, SEVENTH and Spring sts.

PERSONAL—
Business
PERSONAL—RALPHS BROS.—GOLD BAR Flour, 30c; CUG Flour, 30c; brown Sugar, 12 lbs. 30c; 5 lbs. 15c; 2 lbs. 8c; 1 lb. 4c; 1/2 lb. 2c; 1/4 lb. 1c; 1/8 lb. 1/2c; 1/16 lb. 1/4c; 1/32 lb. 1/8c; 1/64 lb. 1/16c; 1/128 lb. 1/32c; 1/256 lb. 1/64c; 1/512 lb. 1/128c; 1/1024 lb. 1/256c; 1/2048 lb. 1/512c; 1/4096 lb. 1/1024c; 1/8192 lb. 1/2048c; 1/16384 lb. 1/4096c; 1/32768 lb. 1/8192c; 1/65536 lb. 1/16384c; 1/131072 lb. 1/32768c; 1/262144 lb. 1/65536c; 1/524288 lb. 1/131072c; 1/1048576 lb. 1/262144c; 1/2097152 lb. 1/524288c; 1/4194304 lb. 1/1048576c; 1/8388608 lb. 1/2097152c; 1/16777216 lb. 1/4194304c; 1/33554432 lb. 1/8388608c; 1/67108864 lb. 1/16777216c; 1/134217728 lb. 1/33554432c; 1/268435456 lb. 1/67108864c; 1/536870912 lb. 1/134217728c; 1/1073741824 lb. 1/268435456c; 1/2147483648 lb. 1/536870912c; 1/4294967296 lb. 1/1073741824c; 1/8589934592 lb. 1/2147483648c; 1/17179869184 lb. 1/4294967296c; 1/34359738368 lb. 1/8589934592c; 1/68719476736 lb. 1/17179869184c; 1/137438953472 lb. 1/34359738368c; 1/274877906944 lb. 1/68719476736c; 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1/18707220951300291581789974450350535421359803849728 lb. 1/9353610475650145790894987725175267710679901924864

was bound for Oakland to help preserve order when the Southern Pacific resumes regular train service today.

TO ENLIGHTEN JOHN BULL.

Dr. Dewey Gravely discusses the Great American Strike.

LONDON, July 13.—(By Atlantic Cable.) Chauncey M. Dewey, at the request of that paper, has furnished the Times with the following statement by cable as to the causes and meaning of the labor troubles in the United States. The Times granted the Associated Press correspondent permission to cable the interview to the United States.

"The labor troubles in the United States are due to the long-continued industrial depression, and the strike was caused by the ambitious efforts of Mr. Debs, president of the A.R.U., to absorb all organizations of railway employees into one. The success of this disorder and delay in suppressing it was owing to the heretofore undefined boundary between State and Federal authority. In the depressed financial and industrial situation, the Populist party found its opportunity, or rather the situation created the opportunity, for the members of the party to take advantage of the law and stop or seize railroads and industries, providing for the maintenance of poor and sufficiently strong to defeat or overawe the ordinary peace and establishment of a community.

"In the States where this party is in power strikes, lockouts, boycotts and suppression of railway traffic receive direct assistance or passive permission from the authorities. Mr. Debs was, for many years, a high official of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and the editor of the Labor Magazine of advanced socialist and somewhat anarchistic views. He conceived the idea of breaking up the existing organizations and gathering the railway world into his order. His scheme was attractive. The order was to control the railways and control the managers. Debs made his first appeal to the switchmen and selected the Great Northern for his attack. This line had been built paralleling the Northern Pacific, enforced the latter into bankruptcy and could not afford a tie-up. After a few days the manager of the line surrendered.

"Debs's victory surprised himself and his completeness and far-reaching consequences. East of Chicago and in the oldest and most thickly-settled States the old organizations stood firm against him. They must again demonstrate his power. Finding no grievance on any railroad he chose to make his fight upon the trouble between the Pullman Car Company and the mechanics in its shops over the construction of some hundreds of freight-cars for various railroads. Debs ordered a boycott of the Pullman cars, and on the refusal of the railways to break their contracts with the Pullman Company and inflict nameless cruelties upon their passengers, he ordered their lines closed.

"The strike in its ridiculous quest for a permit from the Governor of California requested a permit from the strike leader to visit his capital, which was contemptuously refused. After President Cleveland's proclamation it required a few days for the general public and the strike leaders to grasp the idea that the President was in earnest, and that the army and navy was in motion, when this element completely collapsed as suddenly as it had been organized. The losses occasioned by the strike are enormous, but it has destined to prove a great benefit to the country. The national idea has been strengthened and broadened. Safe anchorage was found for persons and property.

"One of the hopeful features of the situation has been the unmitigated display of loyalty in the South. The so-called rebel States unanimously demanded intervention from the United States power to restore order before everything else.

AMERICAN WAGES.

LONDON, July 14.—The Times, in its financial article, comments at length upon the 'right' the American strike throws upon the question of the enlarged share labor has been taking of the joint product of labor and capital. It contends that the strike is a question of currency depreciation, all over, etc., sinks to insinuate that the strike is the cause of the depreciation in wages. In England the process is less violent, but it is the same.

THE DELAYED MAILS.

LONDON, July 13.—In the House of Commons today Arnold Morley, the Postmaster-General, said the government could not hold out any hope that the Canadian Pacific would be substituted for the San Francisco route in the transmission of Australian and New Zealand mails. It was purely a matter for the Canadian Legislature.

THE LOCAL SITUATION

The Great Tie-up is a Thing of the Past.

Scenes of Activity at the San Fernando Street Yards—Large Numbers of Applicants for Work—At La Grande Station.

While the strike has not yet been officially declared off by the local leaders, the report circulated yesterday morning to the effect that it had was so generally accepted by the local strikers that, so far as this city is concerned, no further trouble is anticipated.

That the majority of the local railroad employees were anxiously awaiting the opportunity to break away from their obstructionist brethren was evidenced by the wild scramble to regain their old positions, which continued all day long. The result was that the officials were besieged by applicants for work, and last evening the situation was reversed for the first time, to the extent that the former were in a position to dictate terms to the men who sought to run things to suit themselves a few days ago.

The officials, who have shown a disposition throughout to give the men all the time they wanted in which to think the matter over, feeling that they were being misled against the dictates of their better judgment, greet them kindly, and so far as practicable, are reappointing the old employees to their former positions. Discrimination is, however, being made in some quarters against members of the A.R.U. who are given the choice of resigning from their order or withdrawing their applications for work, and this unexpected turn of affairs does not seem to have been foreseen by the officials. This action, which is simply a reversal of the order of events which has prevailed during the past two weeks, will ultimately result in the disappearance of the A.R.U. from the city, for the railroads have much the best of the situation now, and the places of those who are unwilling to re-assume their former positions are being filled by the men already considering the advisability of looking after their own interests, rather than those of the organization, especially as they are in the minority.

As stated yesterday, the radical element, composed of the most part of men who are aware that their applications for reinstatement would not be considered, is doing all in its power to prolong the fight, and when far means fail to accomplish this end, four ones are being employed. In spite of the fact that both the Southern Pacific and Southern California roads are already practically restored to their full regular order, these men still argue that the strike is in full effect, and that the officials have nothing to say in the matter. Fortunately, however, for the majority of the men who availed the ranks of the strikers, their good sense and

manhood are asserting themselves, and they no longer heed the smooth speeches of their leaders.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC.

The Tie-up a Thing of the Past—Everything Moving.

Except in the immediate vicinity of the repair shops, which are still closed down, the San Fernando-street yard presented a busy scene yesterday, and a dead end of already the exception there instead of vice versa, as was the case a few days ago. Freight trains were dispatched in every direction just as fast as it was possible to make them up, and by 3 o'clock in the afternoon there were a few vacant spaces in various parts of the yard, where there had formerly been an apparent deadlock of cars.

The switchmen stood around all morning watching the officials and newly-appointed men performing the duties which, but for the strike, they would have done themselves. And after the trains had all been sent up and started out, they held a meeting. The result was that about 3 o'clock in the afternoon they jumped upon a car in a body and made quick time down to the Arcade Depot to interview Superintendent Muir upon the subject of returning to work. Their names and applications were all filed, but so far as known, nothing was said to them as to whether or not all, or any of them, would be reinstated immediately.

A special passenger train was dispatched to San Francisco at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, but no other train was sent out northward, No. 18 being temporarily annulled. The east-bound overland and all trains were running on time, and to the intent and purpose the tie-up was a thing of the past.

THE SANTA FE.

All Trains in and Out at La Grande Depot.

Extra efforts were being made to dispose of freight of all kinds at La Grande Depot yesterday, and the result was that the passenger traffic became almost a secondary consideration for the time being. All trains, however, left on time, and two overlands arrived from the East. The first reached this city shortly after 6 o'clock in the morning; the other being twelve hours later.

It is understood, however, that an immense quantity of mail matter is en route for this city via the Northern Pacific route, which will be brought down from San Francisco upon the next steamer.

BEFORE JUDGE ROSS.

Ravlin Arraigned—The Debs Injunction—Three Men in a Tight Place.

Contrary to general expectation the grand jury made no further report when Judge Ross convened the Federal courts yesterday morning, and, after transacting one or two matters of minor importance, an adjournment was made until Monday next, while the grand jurors were excused until Tuesday.

In the District Court, N. F. Ravlin appeared for arraignment upon the charge of having excited a number of people to open rebellion and insurrection by making an incitement to break their contracts with the government, which the Marshal testified to.

His counsel, H. T. Gordon, presented a demurrer to the indictment, however, upon the technical grounds that the count charged facts sufficient to constitute a public offense, nor a crime against the United States.

The matter, after argument, was ordered to be submitted, upon briefs to be filed in two days.

In the United States Circuit Court, it was ordered upon motion of J. H. Call, Esq., special assistant counsel for the government, that the Marshal should make return to the court, showing what injunctions and subpoenas have been served by him in the case of the United States vs. Debs, and the time manner, and place of service thereof.

PLACED UNDER HEAVY BONDS.

Charles Fickett, Elmer O. Hitchcock and John Rayburn are the names of the persons against whom the Federal grand jury found indictments on Thursday last, and all three are now in the County Jail, on a bail of bonds in the sum of \$10,000 each.

All three are young men, Fickett being in his teens, and the specific offenses with which they are charged are the obstruction of the passage of mails and interstate commerce on July 10 last by overturning and derailing box cars on the Southern Pacific line to Colton.

Large Rewards Offered by the Southern Pacific—The Patterson Case.

In accordance with instructions from San Francisco the following notices were yesterday bulletined and distributed from all stations in California:

REWARD. NOTICE. SAN FRANCISCO, July 13, 1894. The Southern Pacific Company hereby offers a reward of \$5000 for evidence or information leading to the arrest and conviction of any and every person guilty of any of the crimes set forth in the train-wrecking act passed by the Legislature of the State of California, to-wit: Sec. 218 of the Penal Code.

A similar reward will be paid for information or evidence leading to the arrest and conviction of any person who shall unlawfully throw out or switch, remove a rail or place any obstruction on any railroad in the State of California, with the intention of derailing any passenger, freight or other train, or who shall unlawfully place any dynamite or other explosive material or other obstruction on the track of any railroad in the State of California, with the intention of blowing up or derailing any passenger, freight or other train, or who shall unlawfully place any railroad bridge or trestle, over which any passenger, freight or other train may pass, with the intent of wrecking said train, upon conviction, shall be adjudged guilty of felony and shall be punished with death or imprisonment in the State Prison for life, at the option of the jury trying the case.

A. N. TOWNE. SAN FRANCISCO, July 13, 1894. To all Division Superintendents. Send the following notice by post in all telegraph stations and otherwise brought to public notice on your division:

\$1000 REWARD. "The Southern Pacific Company hereby offers a reward of one thousand dollars (\$1000) for evidence or information leading to the arrest and conviction of any and every person guilty of the crime of burglary committed by entering the railroad roundhouse at Wadsworth, Nev., about 3 o'clock on the morning of July 10, 1894, and there disconnecting and taking away the valve stems from one or more locomotive engines in said building.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY. By A. N. Towne, Second Vice-President and General Manager.

HELD IN \$5000 BAIL. Henry Patterson, the engineer, charged with firing at Engineer Martin, who brought in the Santa Barbara train, Thursday evening, was taken before Justice Sisk yesterday afternoon, on a charge of assault to murder. Bonds were fixed at \$5000, pending examination, in default of which the strike is in full effect, and that the officials have nothing to say in the matter. Fortunately, however, for the majority of the men who availed the ranks of the strikers, their good sense and

manhood are asserting themselves, and they no longer heed the smooth speeches of their leaders.

Patterson was one of an organized body of the strikers, who had banded together to intimidate trainmen, and who had taken to the road, to keep the trains from accomplishing their object. It is such as the case, and the authorities have any evidence to that effect, they are guarding it very closely, and it will not be made public until the preliminary examination is held.

The officers yesterday spent considerable time in looking up Patterson's record. His family consists of a wife and one child, and his residence is at No. 112 North Chestnut street, on the East Side.

Patterson is reported to be quite well off, and has been in the employ of the Southern Pacific Company for ten or fifteen years. The buggy in which he drove out to the place where the deed was committed, was hired from the livery stable No. 114 North Third street. The proprietor of the stable states that Patterson was alone when he drove from there in the buggy, and his wife, when late on Thursday evening, also said that when he left home in the buggy Patterson was unaccompanied by any one.

This rather contradicts the only explanation which Patterson has given of the affair. According to his story, he and a companion named Caldwell were out bird-hunting up at Burbank that day. His companion, he says, fired the shot which caused the trouble. He has refused to make a statement of any kind.

The investigations of the officers have corroborated the version which Mounted Officer Raymond gave of the capture, has given of the affair.

It was stated last night that the necessary \$5000 bail would be forthcoming to-day, and that Patterson would be free once more.

Strikers in Jail.

Deputy United States Marshal Jinks captured three strikers named John Kelly, Thomas Rutledge and William Farley at San Bernardino yesterday, and lodged them in the County Jail. They are charged with obstructing the United States mails and are thought to be the same who were overthrowing the cars at the crossing of the Santa Fe and Southern Pacific railroads last Tuesday night.

John Rayburn, a boy, was also arrested upon a similar charge. He was indicted by the grand jury.

Filling the Gaps.

A number of conductors and motormen, formerly in the employ of the strike companies, have taken positions vacated by the strikers on the Southern Pacific. Among them are Messrs. Thomson, Durress and Jenkins, all well known to the patrons of the street cars. Others have been promised employment in the near future.

Fruit for the Soldiers.

The Chamber of Commerce yesterday made Col. Shafter and his command a present of about a dozen boxes of choice fruit. Secretary Willard remarked that this might serve as a refutation of the absurd statement, which has been circulating, to the effect that the merchants of this city were boycotting the soldiers.

BUSYBODIES.

Congress Finally Finds Time to Work.

The Democratic Conference Put in a Long Day Over Sugar—The River and Harbor Bill—House Proceedings.

Associated Press Leased-Wire Service.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The Democratic tariff conference put in a long day's work and they did not adjourn until after 6 o'clock. The greater part of the day was put in discussing the sugar schedule, and no agreement was reached.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

REGULAR SESSION.

Associated Press Leased-Wire Service.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—SENATE.—The River and Harbor Appropriation Bill, which usually gives rise to sharp debate and consumes from three days to a week for the completion, was passed today. An important bill, the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation Bill, was taken up and put well on its way toward passage, before the Senate adjourned.

The early part of the day's proceedings was uneventful, a discussion of Senator Hale's resolution, inquiring whether there had been a meeting of the Conference Committee on the tariff bill.

A bill for the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River at Dubuque was passed.

A bill has been introduced by Senator Davis of Minnesota, by request, placing dining and sleeping-car companies under the interstate commerce law.

Among the amendments to the River and Harbor Bill agreed to were the following: At Everett, Wash., \$10,000 (a new item) for the Missouri River at Atchison, Kas., \$15,000 to be paid in 1895.

At 5:10 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House agreed to the report of the conference on the Pension Appropriation Bill. The remainder of the day was devoted to the consideration of private bills. Although several were debated, none were passed. At 5 o'clock the House took a recess until 8, the evening session to be devoted to the consideration of private pension bills.

PANIC-STRICKEN.

The Earthquake at Constantinople Have Caused Abject Fear.

Associated Press Leased-Wire Service.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 13.—(By Atlantic Cable.) Earthquakes here continue at irregular intervals. The inhabitants of the city have been driven to a condition of abject fear by the repeated disturbances, and in all the places which have felt the earthquakes a state of panic exists. Houses have been deserted, and the people are clustered in the parks, gardens and fields. All the churches are closed, and the exposure is especially severe on the sick and persons injured during the early shocks.

The Sea of Marmara seems to be the center of the disturbances. A wing of the Military School fell today, killing three persons and wounding twenty-one. Many bodies of persons stricken from the ruins in various parts of the city. The shocks were very severe at Adana. One hundred and thirty houses were wrecked and twenty-two persons lost their lives.

SCOTCHMEN AWAKENED.

EDINBURGH, July 14.—Two earthquakes here, woke the inhabitants of Comrey yesterday evening. The shocks extended from north to south.

IN FROZEN REGIONS.

Prof. Oen Guards the Depot of the Wellman Expedition.

Associated Press Leased-Wire Service.

LONDON, July 13.—(By Atlantic Cable.) A dispatch to the Times from Tromsø, Norway, says that the yacht Sadie of the Royal Yacht squadron touched at Danes Island, on the northwest coast of Spitzbergen, on July 6. The yachtman found on the island Prof. Oen, the geologist, who was left there by the American Polar expedition under Walter Wellman to await their return and to guard the depot established on the island. Nothing has been heard of the expedition since they left Danes Island. It is believed that the expedition, Wellman's steamer, had been taken by low water, and the Sadie left some supplies with Prof. Oen. He was left to remain with the yacht, as he was pledged to Wellman to guard the depot until the Ragnarok returned.

COAST RECORD.

STARTLING CHARGES.

Mrs. Maud Bell Sues for a Divorce.

She Accuses William L. Bell of Gross Infidelity.

The Latter Prefers Sensational Accusations.

A Jealous Husband Kills Two Men and is Killed by His Wife—Story Reported by a Neighbor.

By Telegram to the Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 13.—(Special Dispatch.) Sues has been brought in this city by Maud W. Bell, a music teacher, against her husband, William L. Bell, a prominent citizen of Los Angeles. In an affidavit Mrs. Bell opposes the application of her husband to have the divorce suit transferred to trial to Los Angeles. The basis of this affidavit is the claim of Mrs. Bell that she cannot have a fair trial in the Southern city, because of her husband's prominent position and a large circle of acquaintances. He had frequently told her, declares the affidavit, that he could win any suit which might be brought against him in the courts of Los Angeles, and that she had been compelled to believe him in order to prevent his falling. By more than mere implication Bell charges that his wife was abetted in her conduct by her sister, Miss Walker. Bell concludes by asking for a divorce and the custody of both children, alleging that his wife is not a fit and proper person to have them in her care.

All of these charges are reviewed by Bell in his affidavit asking for a change of venue with the addition of the names of the witnesses whom he expects to testify. Mrs. Bell also has affidavits from a host of well-known people in this city, who bear witness to her good character and high standing in her profession.

The complaint of Mrs. Bell shows that she became the wife of Bell in Yolo county on April 13, 1883. Thereafter they removed to this city and took up their residence at No. 331 Jackson street. Two children have blessed the union, Adrian, aged 6, who resides with his father, and Lawrence, aged 4, who lives with his mother. Mrs. Bell says she has not resided with her husband since December 29, 1892. The first act of cruelty on the part of Bell is said to have taken place while his wife was still in bed after the birth of their first child. On this occasion the defendant is said to have attempted a felonious assault on Miss Gertrude Walver, a sister of his wife, who was residing with her at the time of this occurrence, says Mrs. Bell. She was conveyed to her, and besides greatly delaying her recovery, caused her much pain and mental anguish.

"My husband was constantly speaking to me in a harsh manner," says Mrs. Bell. "He often ignored my presence in the house, and would not speak to me, and would fault with everything I did. Often he would come home at 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning, and then excuse himself by saying that he had been out having a good time with other women. At no time did he ever treat me except with coldness and contempt."

This unhappy condition of affairs, says Mrs. Bell, continued, and even became worse after she removed with her husband to Los Angeles, where they resided in 1891-1892. It is charged that Bell constantly took other women to the theater at night and refused to take his wife. He is said to have been guilty during all this time of various acts of impropriety. As a crowning act, Bell, in April, 1891, introduced into his home a woman named Mrs. Snyder, believed by Mrs. Bell to be a woman of bad character. Bell to this time, says the complaint, spent his evenings playing cards with Mrs. Snyder, and totally ignored his wife.

Mrs. Bell adds that, being unable to endure this sort of thing longer, she finally left her husband on December 29, 1892, since which time she has been living in a state of infidelity in Los Angeles. She declares that Bell has \$2000 of her separate property, besides community property to the amount of \$7000. Mrs. Bell demands the return of her separate property and a division of the community property. She also asks for an allowance as counsel fees and \$100 a month alimony and for the permanent custody of both children.

It is the answer of Bell to these serious charges that lends to the case a sensational sort of interest. As might be expected, the husband denies all of the damaging facts alleged against him. He goes further, and by way of cross-complaint arraigns the plaintiff for conduct most unbecoming a wife and mother. Her sister also comes forward with some charges, and the names of both being connected with one Edward Urann, who is pictured in the light of a false friend, who destroyed the happiness of the Bell household.

Bell's answer first offers an explanation of the circumstances under which Mrs. Snyder was introduced into his home at Los Angeles. According to Bell's story she was invited simply to hear his wife play the guitar. In all the acts of infidelity alleged against Mrs. Bell the cross-complaint names Edward Urann as co-respondent. Charges are made that a conspiracy existed between Urann, Mrs. Bell and the latter's sister, Miss Walker, to ruin and disgrace the defendant.

"My unpopularity commenced," adds the husband, "with the appearance of Urann at my house in January, 1892. I had some acquaintance with him before. He was destitute and begged me to assist him. I bought him clothes, gave him clothes and allowed him to stay at the house a few days until he could find something to do. At this time Miss Walker was engaged in giving lessons on the violin. My wife played the guitar, of which she was very fond. They urged Urann to play and help them with the household, representing that he could sweep the floors, wash dishes and take care of the children." Bell adds that his suspicions as to his wife's conduct were first aroused when Urann broke his leg in August, 1892. He discovered that his wife was altogether too attentive a nurse. Then there are stories of frequent long drives and compromising positions in which Bell found his wife and Urann upon returning home at unexpected times.

A TRIPLE TRAGEDY.

A Jealous Husband Murders Two Men and is Killed by His Wife.

Associated Press Leased-Wire Service.

LOVELOCK (Nev.), July 13.—A triple murder, due to jealousy, occurred about twenty miles from here last night. Robert Logan shot and killed Dan Lovelock and Fred Sullivan, and was in turn killed by his own wife. Logan's wife had applied for divorce, and Logan was insanely jealous of her, and threatened to kill some of her male friends. A few days ago Mrs. Logan went to Cottonwood. Logan followed her there and shot the bullet which struck the driver, wounding him severely in the head. Lovelock was unable to return here, and Mrs. Logan drove the stage. She returned to Cottonwood on Wednesday to bring Lovelock home. On her return trip Mrs. Logan drove; Lovelock was on the front seat, and Fred Sullivan, a passenger, on the rear seat.

At Gunlock, Logan rode up, armed with a Winchester, and said he was going to town with his wife. He rode on behind the stage, and after going some distance shot Sullivan from behind the bullet going through his heart. Then he picked up Lovelock, and the second victim fell back into Mrs. Logan's lap. Logan then said he was going to drive the stage to a well five miles distant, where he intended to throw the bodies of the murdered men, after which he was going to cut his wife into small pieces and throw her in after them. Logan rode through the brush, secured a bucket under the stage and shot a pistol from Lovelock's pocket and shot her husband.

He cried for mercy, but she shot again and he fell behind the stage. She dismounted, and gave him one more bullet in the head, and Logan's body lay in the dust and drove into town with the other bodies. Lovelock was stage proprietor and driver, and there was no known intimacy between him and the woman. The people here demand Logan as a coward and praise Mrs. Logan's courage.

A STAGE CAPSIZED.

Six Persons Seriously Hurt Near Oak Knoll, Napa County.

Associated Press Leased-Wire Service.

NAPA, July 13.—A stage was capsized four miles north of here last night and six persons were seriously hurt. The steamer Zinfandel arrived here at 11 o'clock last night and a stage-load of eleven passengers started at once for their homes in different parts of Napa Valley and Lake county.

All went well for four miles until Oak Knoll was reached. There a party of campers were located by the side of the road, and at the sight of them the stage team took fright. The front wheel of the stage was run off from the end of a small bridge and the whole load was thrown into a ditch, among the bushes and seriously injuring six of the passengers, while all the others were badly bruised. The seriously injured were:

HENRY CHASMAN of the Veterans' Home, a leg fractured.

V. MURRAY of San Francisco, a hip and shoulder dislocated.

A Chinaman, leg broken.

P. BARTON and MRS. P. BARTON both of Ventura, who were seriously injured on the face and thought to have received internal injuries.

All of the injured parties were brought to the city and at the Veterans' Home, being cared for, while those able to do so proceeded on their journey on another stage. Train service has been resumed through this valley tonight.

DISEASED CATTLE.

Eight Head Killed at Phoenix, Over Which Litigation May Ensnare.

Associated Press Leased-Wire Service.

PHOENIX (Ariz.), July 13.—Dr. J. C. Norton, the Territorial veterinary surgeon, yesterday killed eight head of Jersey cattle afflicted with tuberculosis. These are a part of a herd of fifty head brought to Phoenix by a man named Donnelly, with a health certificate for the same. William Osborn paid \$5000 for the lot. He now claims the cattle were diseased when delivered, and he will litigate for the return of his money.

A RICH HAUL.

Masked Men Secure Over \$10,000 from a Montana Stage.

By Telegram to the Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 13.—(Special Dispatch.) A dispatch from Helena, Mont., says that the Montana Central expressman at Wickes was held up this morning by two masked men with shotguns, who drove from his wagon to the stage and dashed away with over \$11,000 which it contained. Half a mile from town the robbers met a man with a two-horse buggy. They compelled him to exchange and then drove off toward Cataract Creek.

Last evening a firm deposited \$11,600 with the expressman, who brought it to Wickes. It was to be used to pay off the employees of the Alta mine. Arriving at Wickes, the safe was transferred to the express wagon, which started down the hill toward town. It had gone but several hundred feet, when two masked men suddenly appeared, sprang upon the wagon, threw the driver off and dashed away with the rig. Outside of town a third man met the robbers. Poses are out searching the hills.

FOUGHT FOR BLOOD.

A Sensational Affray Between Prominent Citizens of Lebanon, Kan.

LEBANON (Kan.), July 13.—A sensational shooting involving two prominent local citizens occurred today. Dr. J. B. Dykeman, a politician of some note, and a practicing physician, while seated at breakfast in the Hotel Linton, was attacked by L. P. Birchfield, a retired clockmaker. Birchfield fired twice at the object of his wrath. On his first shot Dykeman's neck, while the other struck him in the side of the head.

Recovering from his surprise, Dykeman drew a revolver and shot Birchfield. Birchfield was soon felled, and Dykeman repeatedly clubbed him about the head with the butt of his revolver. Both are seriously injured. Dykeman's condition is critical. The trouble was the culmination of a long feud between the two men.

BRITISH OFFICERS.

Bayoneted and Arrested After Committing Rape on Female Servants.

DUBLIN, July 13.—(By Atlantic Cable.) The Freeman's Journal today publishes a startling account of a scandal at Birr, Kings county, headquarters of the Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment of Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Two British officers, the Leinster regiment, masked and disguised, forcibly entered the rooms of the female servants, assaulted two of them and fled. The refusal challenged them, and upon their return to halt the sentry thrust a bayonet into the back of one of the officers. The guard turned out promptly and the officers were arrested. The girls have sworn to complaints against the prisoners.

BURNS. FOR MAN. Bruises

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC

Rheumatism. AND BEAST. Stiff Joints.

To overcome the difficulty...

WE PLACE ON SALE TODAY

SIX SPECIAL DRIVES.

- NO. 1—Ladies' Richelle Ribbed Hermsdorf fast black, extra long and finish Hose, per pair..... 19c
- NO. 2—Swiss Rib Ecrin, Hiale finish, Union Suits, shirts and drawers, per suit..... 75c
- NO. 3—Black or Gray Sateen Silk Stitched and Embroidered R. & G. Corsets, each..... 95c
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The Times-Mirror Company,

Los Angeles Daily Times, the Sunday Times, and the Saturday Times and Weekly Mirror.

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Exceeding the net circulation of any other two Los Angeles daily papers.

Entered at the Los Angeles Postoffice for transmission as second-class mail matter

AMUSEMENTS TONIGHT.

BURBANK THEATRE—After Dark.

NOTICE TO PATRONS.

Patrons of The Times, whether regular subscribers or occasional purchasers, who have been unable to get the paper when and where wanted, are specially requested to report to the office, in person or by letter, giving the facts and circumstances of their failure. Where news agents or dealers are found to be deficient or cowardly in the discharge of their duty, they will be dismissed or deprived of the privilege of handling The Times. The public must be served faithfully.

LOS ANGELES ILLUSTRATED.

A new work to be entitled "Los Angeles Illustrated" is now being brought to the notice of our citizens by properly-authorized canvassers, who are provided with written credentials signed

THE TIMES-MIRROR CO.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Correspondents are again requested to practice brevity in writing to The Times. Letters bearing upon the existing situation continue to be received by every mail in such numbers that to print them in extenso is practically impossible. The Times desires to give every one who wishes to do so an opportunity of expressing his or her views, and to this end we again urge upon our correspondents to practice brevity.

NO SURRENDER.

Whether or not Dictator Debs has or has not called off the strike, with or without conditions, it is very clear that his power is broken, and that he has only been waiting for an opportunity to fall down.

The attempt to get the other trades to go out was a miserable fiasco. A special dispatch from Chicago to the San Francisco Chronicle—which paper certainly cannot be regarded as being biased against the strikers—after telling how the attempt to call out the trade unions failed, says:

"All this would indicate that President Debs' power among the local laboring men has been greatly overestimated. At the same time, it bears the suggestion of a bluff on the part of the labor unions, which passed such sweeping resolutions at Saturday night's meeting.

"They undoubtedly thought that their action would bring about an agreement to arbitrate. This opinion was concurred in by a fair majority of the general public as well, but they were all mistaken. Mr. Pullman stood out as firm as at the start.

"Then it became necessary for the unions to make good their resolutions. They weakened. What the results may be remains to be seen. The General Managers declare that they are practicing the breaking of the backbone of the strike."

An Associated Press dispatch from Chicago quotes the secretary of the Miners' Union as saying that he and Gompers had refused from the very beginning to order their men out, and had notified Debs that he must call the strike off whether the men were reinstated or not.

Hence, it is easy to see why Mr. Debs would desire to get out of the first back door that is open, and escape from the fury of his followers, which will soon be turned against him when they find that they have been duped. Already, in all parts of the country, employees of the railroad companies are falling over each other in their anxiety to be reinstated. Some of them will be, and some of them will not—very properly.

Meanwhile, there should be no temporizing with Dictator Debs. There can be no surrender on part of the law-abiding people of this country. Debs had no right to order this strike, which has plunged business of the country into confusion and brought ruin to many people. Neither should he be suffered to call it off on condition of being granted immunity from punishment himself. Debs is a criminal, and should be treated as such.

The law must be enforced, and those who have broken it must be punished, utterly irrespective of Debs' demagogic and absurd ranting.

The railroad managers in Chicago have very properly announced that under no circumstances will they recognize this person Debs, or have a conference with him on any subject.

As to the foolish men who have permitted themselves to be placed at the mercy of the world without employment, under the orders of this Chicago despot, they will have to take their medicine, and those who have not gone so far as to commit any overt breach of the peace may be thankful for that also. The next time that an irresponsible demagogue in the West orders them to throw up good positions, they will, perhaps, think twice before acting—and then refuse.

George M. Pullman has issued a lengthy statement of the attitude of his company in connection with the strike; its cause, its maintenance, and its settlement. He does not declare himself in favor of arbitration which might have been the Pullman works to be operated at

the authorities of California, or left the State boarding-house at Folsom.

Debs, the dictator, begins to see that his power is on the wane, and like a boy going through a graveyard at night time he is whistling to keep up his courage. He told a reporter on Thursday that he was "most elated over the work which had been accomplished." The A.R.U., he said had brought about one of the greatest strikes this country has ever seen. To the ordinary citizen, who is not a diplomat or a dictator, there does not seem to be much to brag about in this. One might as well boast of bringing about a big fire, or a big railway collision, or a big earthquake, or a big outbreak of cholera.

SHORT-SIGHTED "CRAMENTANE."

The people of Sacramento, or most of them, have shown a very poor spirit during the present strike, and have acted altogether after a fashion that, if we are not greatly mistaken, will result in serious and permanent loss to their city. From the beginning it appears that a large number of the people of Sacramento, and the Mayor, have been in sympathy with the lawless strikers, and either actively or passively opposed to the representatives of law and order, whether city, county, State or Federal. This spirit has shown itself on a number of occasions, and has undoubtedly had much to do with the persistence of the strikers in carrying on a fight which every reasoning man who is not blinded by prejudice has known could only end in one manner. Those among the people of Sacramento who have sympathized with the strikers appear to have lacked the courage to express their views. Hence we have had the remarkable spectacle of the capital city of a great State practically in the hands of a lawless mob, and with no apparent opposition from any portion of the community, some of the merchants having gone so far as to give notice that the strikers could have all the goods they wanted on credit as long as the strike lasted.

A great contrast to this line of action was furnished at Bakersfield, where, as mentioned in these columns yesterday, the merchants came together, denounced the strike, formed a military organization, and openly stated their determination to uphold law and order. The law-abiding citizens of Sacramento, and of every other city in the United States, could, if they had so desired, have acted in the same manner at the beginning of the strike, providing they had the inclination and courage to do so. Even in a city whose population is largely composed of railway workers, it certainly cannot be doubted that the law-abiding portion of the community is in a majority. All that is necessary is for that element to make itself felt—to show where it stands from the start, and to let it be plainly known that if there is going to be any trouble, the trouble will not be all on one side.

As we have said, there is little doubt that the foolish and pusillanimous conduct of the people of Sacramento will result in much pecuniary loss to that city. Capitalists will certainly hesitate to establish industries at a point where they may be at any time in danger of a lawless mob. It is already rumored that one of the effects of this affair may be to cause the Southern Pacific Company to remove its shops from Sacramento to Los Angeles, where it already owns a large and convenient site. Notwithstanding a few sporadic cases of violence, Los Angeles has distinguished itself during the present troubles as one of the most orderly and law-abiding cities of its size in the United States. This is an important feature for railroad companies to consider when they are locating an enterprise that employs so large a number of people, and which depends so greatly upon the possibility of conducting it without interference from the outside.

THE BOYCOTT.

The reactionary effect of the great boycott, which has paralyzed the industries of a continent, is destined to be very deeply felt by the American workingman, and the heaviest weight of suffering consequent upon it, labor, as a natural result, will be compelled to bear. It is such experience as this through which the nation is now passing that makes capital disinclined to investment, and when capital shrinks from investment it is an injury to labor. Yet labor, from the beginning of this strike, has been doing that which makes capital timid and hesitating.

Let us look for a moment at the relation between labor and capital. Supposing that labor has work to do, and has no means of accomplishing it by its hands. Its strength and its brawn is its capital, which it wishes to sell. Labor cannot sell its strength and its brawn until it has the tools that will make the efforts of labor serviceable. The tools which capital provides increase the value of the labor rendered and make work possible. The laborer does his day's task and receives payment therefor, a sum perhaps more than double the amount required for his immediate necessities. What is left over is his capital, to expend as he pleases. It is capital his enemy in that it was able to supply him with the means of earning this surplus.

If we carefully consider existing social conditions we shall find that American workingmen are far more comfortable today than they were a half century ago, and that today they enjoy luxuries such as only the rich could enjoy then. If we are unprejudiced we shall admit that the increased comfort of labor at the present time it owes to capital—capital which enabled it to become a tangible help in lessening the hours of labor, lightening toll and increasing the power of production. The possibility of labor's advancement, capital supplies. Is it for this that labor would destroy capital?

Capital has been defined as "bottled labor," and very truthfully it has been asserted that "Capital and Labor, like the Siamese twins, cannot be separated without death to both." This being the case, was upon Capital is direct war upon the interest of labor. It is the destruction of its source of supplies, so that it has nothing left to draw from for its subsistence.

It is a purely false view of Capital which many in the ranks of Labor have unthinkingly accepted, and which leads men to look upon it as an intangible force that is continually working in opposition to the laboring classes—an invisible enemy who is unrelentingly plotting against them—a something that is lying upon Labor without making any just return, but waiting upon the spoils of Labor, while leaving Labor to starve.

Many of the more ignorant in this country have accepted this view of things, and it is this which has made possible among us the boycott as a supposed weapon of defense.

The loss to those who for the past two

weeks, and more, have withdrawn from their industrial callings, and whose ordinary wages have in consequence been cut off, is immense in the aggregate, and it is a loss which will fall crushingly upon them. Added to this will be the increased taxation which will be necessary to cover the value of the property which has been destroyed as a result of the boycott, and still more hard to bear will be the loss of the situations, which must come to many—situations which brought them a comfortable living and removed them from the fear of future want.

And with another important feature to be considered is the destruction of confidence existing between employer and employee, which is always an important factor in all business relations. Many an employer will feel that his employees can be relied upon only so far as it is for their selfish interests to serve him. These violent struggles, the settlement of which is sought only through coercive measures, do not tend to the creation of more amicable relations between the so-called laboring classes and the employers. It is a long train of evils which will follow this unnatural outbreak, and it will take time for the country to recover from its effects.

Meanwhile let the allied workers heed the lessons that have been taught by this experience and whatever difficulties may arise in the future, let them resort only to legitimate and lawful measures for the settlement thereof, shunning all coercive measures which, being unadvisable, will result only in injury, failure and disaster.

CONTUMPTIBLE DEMAGOGUES.

One of the most unpleasant features of the present strike has been the manner in which a number of people—more especially office-seekers—have tried to advertise themselves and acquire a little cheap notoriety by taking the side of the strikers in the present controversy, and either openly or covertly inciting them to go to yet further extremes.

Such men are really far more despicable and dangerous to the community than the strikers themselves. One can make some excuse for men who are unaccustomed to looking far below the surface in considering public questions, and who have been misled by designing agitators, or seeking such positions—men of education, who fully understand the importance of the present lawless movement, when such men are seen to seize so inopportune an occasion to talk to the galleries. It can only be said of them that they are worthy of general contempt by the people. The people remarks apply to a number of newspapers, which have been pandering to the lawless element for the sake of reaping a little temporary advantage of a mercenary kind. The public will know how to treat these papers also—with contempt.

Los Angeles shows a remarkable increase in its bank clearings this week as compared with those of the corresponding week last year. The main bank, 84.4 per cent. Only one other point in the country, as given by the weekly table of Bradstreet's agency, shows a larger percentage of gain; this is Fort Worth, Tex., with 84.8 per cent.

Readers of The Times may prepare themselves for some striking feature in next Sunday's issue, which will be a double sheet of twenty pages.

BLACK DEATH.

The Terrible Plague Now Raging in China.

The Plague of the Human Race. Col. Ingersoll's Ideas, California's Land of Egypt and Other Special Features of Sunday's Times.

Read the Los Angeles Times, with its new Lease-wire Associated Press Service, doubling the volume of telegraphic news daily, timely and incisive editorials, first-class special correspondence, and all the news of Southern California.

THE SUNDAY TIMES for July 15, 1894—double sheet—will contain:

THE BLACK DEATH: The Plague Raging in Hong Kong and Canton, by Frank G. Carpenter.

THE FUTURE OF THE HUMAN RACE: Our Coming Moral, by Edward Marshall.

LAYING THE ELEVENTH ATLANTIC CABLE: Both Land and Sea, by J. M. Tabbell.

COL. INGERSOLL AND HIS IDEAS: California's Land of Egypt, by I. D. Marshall.

THE FELINE PATS: "It Was the Cat," by Anna Rebecca Brown.

FROM MEXICO TO PATAGONIA: The Expedition of Col. R. J. Johnson, first

FROM OVER THE SEA: Immigrants with Money and Brains, New York Letter.

THE FRATERNIZED BARBERS: An Absurd Story of New Mexico, by Charles F. Lavery.

WOMAN'S PAGE: OUR BOYS AND GIRLS: SOME REGULAR FEATURES:

All the Los Angeles News, The Eagle, The Signal, The News, Special Telegrams, All the Pacific News, Special Telegrams.

Price 5 cents. For sale by news agents, Sunday circulation over 17,500.

THE TIMES-MIRROR CO., Los Angeles, Cal.

Catch Questions.

(Pittsburgh Dispatch): If a goose weighs ten pounds and a half its own weight, what is the weight of the goose? Who has not been tempted to reply on the instant, fifteen pounds?—the correct answer, of course, is twenty pounds. It is astonishing what a very simple query will sometimes catch a wise man napping. Even the following have been known to succeed:

How many days would it take to cut up a piece of cloth fifty feet long, one yard high and one yard wide?

A sail climbing up a pole twenty feet high ascends five feet every day and slips down four feet every night. How long will it take to reach the top of the pole?

A wise man having a window one yard high and one yard wide requiring more light than he could get from the sun, he put a pane of glass in the window, and the window was still one yard high and one yard wide. How was this done?

As to a catch question in geometry, as the preceding were catch questions in arithmetic. The window was diamond-shaped at first, and was afterwards made square.

As to the two towers, perhaps it is scarcely necessary seriously to point out that the answer to the first is not fifty days but forty-nine, and to the second not half a day but one day.

Who gains one foot each day for fifteen days climbs on the sixteenth day to the top of the pole and there remains.

Let Lady Henry Somerset want the Queen to confer orders of nobility upon women, just as she does upon men.

THE PEOPLE SPEAK.

The Dignity of the Law Must Be Upheld.

They Declare for Peace and Law and Order.

The Right Will Always Prevail in the End.

Strong Sentiments from a Minister—A Sound Talk from San Diego—What Is There to Arbitrate?—The Question of the Hour.

LOS ANGELES, July 13.—(To the Editor of The Times): I desire to thank you for the firm, manly and decided stand which the Daily Times has taken in behalf of law and order, and against the lawlessness and wanton destruction of property and life through the country. There should be no temporizing, no hesitation and no trucking in such times as these. We are glad to have one paper in Los Angeles which has not been guilty of such a crime, for crime it is. It is astonishing and humiliating that sensible people in other matters, and especially law-abiding people, should express sympathy for those who are so openly guilty of rebellion and anarchy and murder.

Fear not, the right will prevail and order shall triumph and then—then where will these truckers and sympathizers be? I am, Sir, very truly, S. S. SHEPHERD.

Who believes in law and the enforcement of law.

From Old Friends—Men of Courage, Substance and Patriotism.

SANTA BARBARA (Cal.) July 12, 1894.

To Col. Harrison Gray Otis, Manager Los Angeles Times: The undersigned take pleasure in sending you their subscriptions for one year to the Los Angeles Times newspaper, in appreciation of the

conservative stand taken in the paper in opposition to rioting, seizure and destruction of property, and unjustifiable interference with the traffic and business of the whole country.

J. W. COOPER, THOMAS B. DIBBLEE, M. R. MUFFLE, J. W. THOMPSON, J. M. McNULTY, S. S. SHEPHERD.

(Care of the Santa Barbara County National Bank.)

GEORGE B. EDWARDS, (Care of the Commercial Bank.)

W. H. HAZARD, (Care of the National Bank.)

G. H. FRINK, G. F. RENTWORTH, BARCLAY HAZARD.

P.S.—We have subscribed for 250 here, with, through W. A. Manning, news agent.

What is there to Arbitrate?

LOS ANGELES, July 13.—(To the Editor of The Times): The greatest strike of modern times has grown out of a refusal on the part of the Pullman Company to pay more than a certain price per day for labor. The first question is: Does Mr. Pullman own his own property? If he owns it, he has the right to do with it as he pleases. Whether he will run it at a loss?

If those who wish to work for Mr. Pullman have the moral or legal right to force him to give them employment on terms satisfactory to themselves, then Mr. Pullman does not own his own property. To simplify matters, I will say I have had the right to work for 250 here, with, through W. A. Manning, news agent.

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ask for it in every quarter of the city, or the publishers will know the reason why it cannot be. The writer of the above is a veteran teacher, highly respected.—Ed.)

For Fair Play.
(South Pasadena, July 13.) We are not particularly "patriotic" on The Times, and have differed as widely from its opinions and methods as most men at different times, but we are too law-respecting to condemn the good that has been done (as much) for the purpose of catering to any class on earth. The trucking position of the Express is certainly much less dignified and honorable than the position of The Times in this matter. At such times as the present, when our very government is threatened by the Anarchist teachings and actions of the violent mob of men, who at other times would be law-abiding citizens, it comes with bad grace for any newspaper, and especially one which makes professions to such ultra respectability as The Express, to undertake to curry the favor of any class by adding fuel to the flames in this manner. Such trucking dispositions are the very foundation stones upon which such strikes and lawless outbreaks as the present are built, and while the structures must eventually fall, their main support will be as extensive as from just such dispositions.

We sympathize deeply with the men in Pullman who suffered the reduction which caused all this trouble, but we think that strike from any and all standpoints as being without cause or reason. If we lose subscribers by speaking our opinions, we will still have our share of the truth, and would not barter it for all the Express' boasted subscription list, including both old and new names. Can The Express say as much?

PRESS COMMENTS.

The Tide of Public Sentiment Rapidly Turning.

What the New York Paper Says of the Recent Bloody Events at Chicago—The "Hellhounds of Anarchy."

NEW YORK, July 9.—The Sun this morning, under the heading, "The Hellhounds of Anarchy," says: "Is there any sympathy in the United States, any organization and absolute power to which insurrection and treason and rebellion can be forced to yield? The State of Illinois, because it has the misfortune to be governed by an Anarchist, has not made, and will not make, a strong and honest effort to suppress the intolerable disorders that have arisen within its borders; and, stimulated by its cowardice, for thousands of miles between Chicago and the Pacific, anarchy prevails along every line of railroad. No railway workman is permitted to work along the line over which the American Railway Union has drawn its ban. Business has been stopped. Manufacturers and agriculturists can find no means of sending their products to market. A thousand trades and handicrafts are obstructed. A million of citizens have been hindered in their going or convenience because a pack of fools has stopped work in a quarrel, not of their own, at the bidding of Debs. All this, though intolerable to the Debs, have been borne by the country, and the men who live on the fat of the land at the expense of their dupes. There is one thing, however, that these hounders of the workingman for get. The men they dupe are not the only workmen in the United States. There are millions of other workmen, less organized, less militant, less determined, but who are just as patriotic as the men of the United States; all of the United States that stands for law, for order, for the rights of manhood and for citizenship under the Constitution and the laws.

"For more than a week the ruffians and the traitors who have been the cause of the labor they never do, have blockaded great avenues of transportation and cluttered business by the windmills. They have interfered with commerce and commerce, and have thrown the country into a condition of anarchy; they have revealed and rioted in lawlessness. If there is any principle or hope that distinguishes the Americans from the beasts of the jungle, it is the right of manhood and for citizenship under the Constitution and the laws.

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THE PUBLIC SERVICE

Meeting of the Board of Public Works.

Electric Street Car Franchise Discussed at Length.

Definite Action Finally Deferred to a Later Date.

Telephone Rates Talked Over With the Representative of the Company—The Matter Taken Under Advisement—At the Court House.

At the City Hall yesterday there was a meeting in the morning of the Board of Public Works, and in the afternoon the special committee on telephone rates held another conference with the representative of the Sunset Telephone Company.

AT THE CITY HALL.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The Regular Weekly Meeting of the Board.

The Board of Public Works met yesterday morning with a full attendance. The application for a franchise for an electric railway on Fifth street, from Maple avenue to Spring street, and on a portion of Tenth street being considered. Mr. Innes moved to recommend the institution of the proper proceedings for the granting of the franchise as asked for.

Mr. Rhodes objected to doing so on the ground that the property-owners on Tenth street, between Flower and Pearl streets, do not want the electric cars to run there. Councilman Munson said the property-owners on Fifth street ought to have just as much consideration as those on Tenth street. He understood the former did not want the railway in front of their property.

After further discussion it was decided to recommend that the proper steps be taken looking toward the granting of the franchise.

It was also decided to recommend the acceptance of the bid of H. R. Storrer for a street railway franchise for the route taking a generally southerly direction from the business portion of the city.

Mr. Beardsley, local manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company, was heard in behalf of the petition from his company, asking permission to erect poles on First street, between Spring and Main streets. The company, Mr. Beardsley said, intends soon to move its local headquarters from the present location to the Wilson block, at First and Spring streets, and in order to do so it will be necessary to extend the lines to that point.

The poles will be placed as far apart as practicable and will be from fifty to sixty feet in height. Instead of a large number of individual wires there will be overhead cables which will not interfere with the car wires. The work of the men should there be a fire in that neighborhood.

The matter was taken under advisement.

TELEPHONE RATES.

Another Meeting of the Councilmanic Committee Yesterday.

The special committee of the City Council appointed to prepare a recommendation for the fixing of telephone rates met yesterday afternoon. Messrs. Munson, Campbell and Innes being present.

Mr. Glass, special agent for the Sunset Company, presented a sworn statement to the effect that for the City Council to fix the rates at \$4 per month for business places and \$1.50 per month for residences, as proposed, would result in a loss to the company of about \$10,000 per annum. He estimated that the same number of subscribers were served and the same service given as at present. This estimate was not allowed for depreciation, which is heavy.

He also submitted an affidavit, which was, in effect, that the stock of the company has not been "watered." He asked that the committee submit a report to the Council recommending that under the circumstances the fixing of the rates be deferred for the present year.

Mr. Innes said that there is no disposition on the part of the City Council to "cure" the company, and it seemed to him as if it would be a fair proposition to let the company and the Council should come to some compromise agreement.

Chairman Munson said that, in acting on the matter, the committee had taken into consideration the showing made by the company and also what other information was obtainable.

Mr. Glass stated that counsel for the company in San Francisco had given him his opinion that if the City Council here were to arbitrarily fix the rates at a low figure the company could bring suit and the courts would have power to fix the rates at a figure such as a fair showing of the company's affairs would demonstrate to be just.

City Attorney McFarland, being called in said that something like such a decision was rendered in the case of the city of San Francisco attempting to fix the rates for water service to be charged by the Spring Valley Water Company. That case went to the Supreme Court in a rather peculiar manner, and, therefore, it might not be applicable to such a case as that now under consideration.

After some further conference the committee took the matter under advisement till today.

THE CITY ASSESSMENT.

Totals of the Several Classes of Property Given.

The totals of the footings for the several classes of property, separately, of the city assessment roll for this year were arrived at yesterday. The items, together with the corresponding ones for last year, were as follows:

Real estate.....	120,921,573	\$20,485,700
Improvements.....	10,730,148	11,337,720
Personal property.....	6,897,860	6,893,431
Mortgages.....	4,718,088	4,964,870

In the above table the amounts given for improvements include improvements both on lands owned and lands not owned by the parties making the improvements.

"Book of the Builders."

Cut this Coupon out.

JULY 14, 1894.

Send 10 coupons of different dates, and 25 cents to the counter, or 80 cents by mail, for each part, "Book of the Builders." Parts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 now ready. State clearly in order which part is desired. Mail orders received by THE TIMES will be filled by the book publishers direct, requiring about two weeks. Send all remittances to THE TIMES, Los Angeles, Cal.

HOUSE AND LOT.

Real Estate Business is Rather Dull.

The Boycotter and the Real Estate Agent.

Some New Propositions for the Tourists' Hotel.

Pasadena Electric Railway—Good Roads—Out Pico Street—Money to Loan—The National Real Estate Association—Building Notes.

The seeker after interesting information in the real estate market has a hard time of it nowadays. Outside of a few small transactions there is little of consequence doing. This month reminds the dealers of July 1893, which was about as dull. In June last year we had the bank panic and this year the strike, which has interfered with business.

It does this in several ways. Agents have been unable to get out into the country to show their customers properties, people who are ready to make purchases have been unable to get their remittances from the bank. And yet others, who have made up their minds to purchase, have been holding off to see what is going to happen. A good many buyers are very timid, and are always ready to adopt any excuse in order to postpone a purchase.

So that altogether agents have had plenty of time to sit around their offices and discuss the big strike. In nine cases out of ten the expressions of opinion have not been very flattering to the strikers, and those pessimistic individuals who have been going around asking people to take their advertisements from The Times have met with very small encouragement, or even courtesy among the real estate men.

WON'T BE BULLDOZED.

On prominent firm which has a large display advertisement in The Times, has been approached several times in this manner and begged to discontinue the advertisement, but being refused, they have been told that the advertisement has been done in the line of selling small homes to railroad men. The head of the firm says that he had no intention of being bullied, and that he would not be. He determined that he would not do so, or at least not until the present trouble is over. There are a good many other real estate agents who are taking the same way, all of which shows that there is nothing the matter with the gentlemen who handle Los Angeles realty.

THE PASADENA ELECTRIC RAILWAY.

The parties who are engaged in planning an electric road from Pasadena to Los Angeles, have acquired a franchise from Pasadena to Pasadena, and the route from the foothills to the city. It is asserted that work on the road will commence as soon as the present railroad troubles are over, and it is expected to be completed as rapidly as possible. A good many people have been quietly getting hold of cheap property along the line of this road on the East side. Property in this direction has been selling at low rates hitherto, but with the building of this road it is likely to be in good demand, as the section through which the road will run is a most attractive one.

PICO STREET.

A trip out to the end of Pico street by the electric road will show the visitor who has not been there for several years great improvement on every hand. A few years ago the Electric Homestead tract abounded in empty and dilapidated houses, but now they are nearly all repaired and occupied. Hitherto this tract has been a little beyond the march of improvement, but with the progress that has been made of late in the western direction it is rapidly coming into the swim. Pico street has been improved from the start in a more intelligent manner it might have been a rival of Adams street. As now they are nearly all repaired and occupied, it is a most attractive one. Very unattractive place in order to sell off a large tract of land at the end of the line, most of the lots were bought for speculation, and the improvements have been generally a poor thing. The elevated tract of country lying between Pico street and Washington street, and known as Pico Heights is one of the most attractive places in the city. The full benefit of the ocean breeze every day. There are rumors of a good many improvements that are to be made in this section during the next few months.

CHINO.

There has been a healthy demand during the past few months for beet-sugar land in small tracts around Chino. The beet-sugar factory at Chino is to open for the season about the first of September, and on that date the factory will be in operation. On the Monday following it is understood that the factory will commence work on beets. In spite of the dry season the managers of the factory have been very large crop, and what is more, it will run very high in percentage of sugar—it is said that assays have gone as high as 15 to 16 per cent. The dry season makes beets smaller, but at the same time it increases the amount of sugar in them. Some of the farmers around Chino expect to make \$150 an acre this year from their beets.

GOOD ROADS.

The tie-up of the railroads has forced a great many people to use the highroads of the county during the past couple of weeks, and consequently has brought to their attention the poor condition of these roads. Between Los Angeles and Santa Monica the dirt has been very deep, and drying has been anything but a pleasure. The same is true of other roads. The movement to construct a system of county roads appears to be making slow progress, and the project for a boulevard around Los Angeles and Pasadena also hangs fire. The latest suggestion in this line comes from the investor, a weekly paper, and is that a coasting road, fit for driving and bicycle travel, be made between this city and San Diego. The proposition has been taken up heartily by some of the San Diego papers. It is certainly about time that something should be done to improve the condition of the public roads in this section, where land is rated at such high figures. If people could only appreciate the value of good roads, they would give to their property there would be very little opposition to the enterprise.

THE HOTEL QUESTION.

The Hotel Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, which, some months ago, invited proposals for hotel sites, has had a good many offers made to it, no less than twenty-six propositions having been presented, all of which were recently published in The Times. Of these, five were offered absolutely free, including some very liberal propositions. Among others are the Tenth-street hotel site, including the foundation, five acres on Angelus Heights, five acres in the Bivallier tract, ten acres on an elevated portion of East Los Angeles, ten acres on Florence Terrace and five acres on De Soto street, Boyle Heights. From among these it would certainly be possible to select a site that would satisfy any capitalists who mean business, but the trouble is to find such capitalists. There are a great many people who go around and talk, but the man

not yet arrived who is willing to put up the cash. It is ordinarily a good deal easier to get a first-class hotel site, even for nothing, than it is to get a first-class hotel built upon it, and yet such a hotel, built in a pleasant location and surrounded by well-improved grounds, anywhere within the city limits, would certainly become very popular with tourists, most of whom when they want to live in a hotel are obliged to go to some of our neighboring cities.

MONEY TO LOAN.

A local real estate firm had about completed arrangements with an English capitalist for the investment of a large amount of capital in this section when the strike occurred, which will have the effect of temporarily delaying the arrangement. There is plenty of cheap money in the East and in Europe, which could be brought to this section by a judicious effort. A Chicago paper notes the placing of a loan of \$1,000,000 in that city at this exceptionally low rate of 4 1/2 per cent. This loan to establish a fund for the purpose of loans in that city where money has hitherto been at considerably higher prices.

TO RETURN TO THE LAND.

The National Real Estate Association will hold its third real estate congress in St. Paul on the 21st, 22nd and 23rd of next month. It promises to be a large and interesting gathering.

At the Buffalo convention the papers were read and afterward discussed. At the St. Paul convention the papers will be printed in advance and the delegates may discuss them without having to listen to their reading. Three special committees have been appointed to work for a year.

First. Upon a uniform system of recording titles, transfers, etc. Second. Upon the ownership of land. Third. Upon the uniformity of the legal blanks employed in realty transactions.

Secretary Crawford, who is in touch with the opinions of the members of the association, has been very active in the work. He thinks important action will be taken by the convention looking toward an advocacy of a "return to the land." In anticipation of the big strike he has been preparing a few statistics. He said:

"The population of the United States increased 15,000,000 in ten years. During that time the government has sold 1,000,000 acres of land to settlers. No one doubts that the population will increase 15,000,000 within the next decade. These facts cannot but lead to the conclusion that there is a great need of cheap farm land tracts, for the reason that he has not got them to furnish. Forty-four per cent of the area of the remaining unoccupied land is arid and cannot be cultivated. Maj. Powell, when he made his famous survey, reported to Congress that there were only 100,000,000 acres of land in the United States that could be cultivated. Maj. Powell, when he made his famous survey, reported to Congress that there were only 100,000,000 acres of land in the United States that could be cultivated. Maj. Powell, when he made his famous survey, reported to Congress that there were only 100,000,000 acres of land in the United States that could be cultivated."

There is no other country on the face of the globe that is so attractive to the American for a home. Our people who desire cheap farm lands will not emigrate. One great cause of our recent marvelous growth in some quarters of the country has been the fact that it is always possible to get a home. It gave the possibility of magnificent and rapid development and made the East rich from the profits of the production of the great agricultural products. The great areas of cheap and fertile lands are now appropriated and already the demand has forced the beginning of the land speculation. There has been notably the case in California, the irrigated districts of the Central West, and within the last year in Texas.

The population of the United States in 1890 was 62,000,000; in 1880, 50,000,000; in 1870, 38,000,000; in 1860, 31,000,000; in 1850, 23,000,000; in 1840, 17,000,000; in 1830, 12,000,000; in 1820, 9,000,000; in 1810, 7,000,000; in 1800, 4,000,000. The population of the United States in 1890 was 62,000,000; in 1880, 50,000,000; in 1870, 38,000,000; in 1860, 31,000,000; in 1850, 23,000,000; in 1840, 17,000,000; in 1830, 12,000,000; in 1820, 9,000,000; in 1810, 7,000,000; in 1800, 4,000,000. The population of the United States in 1890 was 62,000,000; in 1880, 50,000,000; in 1870, 38,000,000; in 1860, 31,000,000; in 1850, 23,000,000; in 1840, 17,000,000; in 1830, 12,000,000; in 1820, 9,000,000; in 1810, 7,000,000; in 1800, 4,000,000.

"The next period of prosperity will be produced by a subdivision of farms and the consequent better tillage and increased production. Fortunes that have been made in the subdivision of city lots will be reproduced in the subdivision of large farms. The population of the United States in 1890 was 62,000,000; in 1880, 50,000,000; in 1870, 38,000,000; in 1860, 31,000,000; in 1850, 23,000,000; in 1840, 17,000,000; in 1830, 12,000,000; in 1820, 9,000,000; in 1810, 7,000,000; in 1800, 4,000,000."

It is estimated that in 1890 the United States will have 80,000,000 of people, in 1880, 62,000,000; in 1870, 38,000,000; in 1860, 31,000,000; in 1850, 23,000,000; in 1840, 17,000,000; in 1830, 12,000,000; in 1820, 9,000,000; in 1810, 7,000,000; in 1800, 4,000,000. The population of the United States in 1890 was 62,000,000; in 1880, 50,000,000; in 1870, 38,000,000; in 1860, 31,000,000; in 1850, 23,000,000; in 1840, 17,000,000; in 1830, 12,000,000; in 1820, 9,000,000; in 1810, 7,000,000; in 1800, 4,000,000.

The food to feed them will not be produced by factories. Despite the rush to the cities from 1880 to 1890 the number of farms in the United States has increased, the number of improved acres increased 38 per cent, and the value of farms increased 30.23 per cent. The farmer is always working and probably employed, and the cry "back to the land" has already been raised."

BUILDING.

The railroad strike has naturally had considerable effect on the building trade in Los Angeles and elsewhere. The work is rather quiet. The architects report plenty of work on hand, but an absence in the city of certain materials necessary to building has rendered futile the present letting of contracts. The plan of the work is to be done if conditions are right so men can get at it. The restitution of the movement of local trains, including freight, will, it is quite probable, be a great relief, locally, by next week, whatever may be the case in the East.

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Plans are being prepared for W. J. Ahern for the building of an eight-room two-story dwelling on the corner of Broadway and University, cost \$2500.

BUILDING PERMITS.

The following building permits were issued by the City Superintendent of Buildings:

Domínguez, offices and stores, Main street, between First and Requena, \$6000. G. L. Hoste, dwelling, Beacon, between Ninth and Tenth, \$2500. C. Willard, dwelling, Fourteenth and Hill, \$1500.

John Wallenbacher, two cottages, north corner Toberman and Seventeenth, \$2500. Mrs. M. S. Potts, cottages, east side Downey avenue, between Workman and Sixth, \$1500.

W. E. Prescott, cottage, Twenty-fourth, between Main and Maple, \$1200. J. Gafford, dwelling, west side Georgia, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth, \$1000.

Marriage licenses were issued yesterday at the office of the County Clerk as follows: Louis K. Marshall, a native of Iowa, aged 41 years, resident of this city, to Catherine K. Bleasing, a native of Ohio, aged 36 years, a resident of San Diego.

Fred E. Rice, a native of Wisconsin, aged 32 years, to Mrs. Candice V. McConner, a native of Iowa, aged 30 years; both residents of this city. Willie G. Boon, a native of Pennsylvania, aged 35 years, to Helene M. Winter, a native of Iowa, aged 39 years; both residents of this city.

WONDERFUL WORK.

How Vocal Sounds are Transmitted by the Use of the Stethoscope.

(San Francisco Call). An old soldier in Chicago, who was a telegraph operator, saved on the end of his wooden leg, bored a hole in it, attached it to a telegraph battery and began to talk to Milwaukee. He waited two years for an answer. At the expiration of that period the patent on the "receiver" of the Bell telephone ran out. The old soldier connected the amputated portion of his leg with one of the copper wires of the instrument and heard what Milwaukee had to respond to his message. Such, in brief, is the fantastical history of a most remarkable invention, which was exhibited in this city yesterday. The instrument is called a stethophone. It emanates from the genius of one James Lowth of Chicago, who says that he constructed the first model from his old wooden leg, and that he waited two years for the patent above mentioned to expire before he could complete the invention and make it of any commercial purpose for which it is designed. It is a thing so well the instrument will be in quite general use in San Francisco and throughout the country in a very short while in place of the much-chattered patent on the "receiver" of the Bell telephone. To describe the thing as concisely as possible one must say that it is the old-fashioned stethoscope of the physician with which the medicine man measures the beat of the heart and listens to the wheezing of the lungs—connected with an electric transmitter and receiver and used to answer the purposes of a telephone. In the same manner that the stethoscope enables the physician to hear the slightest sound inside a patient's chest, the stethophone transmits to an electric wire the vibrations of the larynx when one is speaking.

Both receiver and transmitter are on one piece of steel, which is applied to the ear and to the throat directly over the larynx. The projection at the lower end contains a sensitive button, non-electrical, which responds to the slightest changes in the larynx and conveys the impression to electrical parts inside the steel plate, which, in turn, causes electrical undulations that pass over the wires in the same manner that the telegraph and telephone messages are carried.

It would seem incredible at first thought that the mere contact with the instrument would give a sensitive impression of vocal sounds, but one has merely to experiment with placing a pencil against the throat to see the possibility of the human voice being communicated through the pencil. What amounts to more in the application of the phenomenon to the construction and use of an instrument for telephoning speech is that this vibration is much stronger than that produced by the "sound" waves of the voice. The receiver of an ordinary telephone has to be very delicately constructed to register all distinctions of sound—so delicately, indeed, that it requires very little extraneous noise to confound it with the sound of the speaking. The sound of an organ or piano playing in a room, for instance, frequently makes it impossible for a person at the opposite end of a telephone line to hear what is spoken to him. With the stethophone nothing can possibly be registered save the movements of the throat of the person holding the instrument. Conversation can be carried on without difficulty in the noisiest environment.

This was sufficiently demonstrated in the private test given in the presence of some newspaper representatives yesterday morning, when in the noisy operating-room of the Western Union Telegraph Company an operator speaking in his natural tones was heard distinctly in Los Angeles. So strong was the impression conveyed to the transmitter that only one battery was needed to carry the sound to Los Angeles, whereas four batteries are used for a common telephone within city limits.

It seemed rather odd to watch the operator standing before the telephone with so slight an instrument placed against his ear and throat, while he was speaking in an ordinary voice, directed apparently to his immediate auditors.

"Hello, Los Angeles," and "Yes, I hear you, 500 miles away," etc. It was a sort of "cast your words on the desert air" experiment, and they shall bear fruit in unexpected places."

COLOR OF WATER.

The Difference in Hues Scientifically Explained. (Spore Moments.) Almost every person who has no special knowledge of the subject will say water has no color. Yet everybody knows that the ocean is blue. Why the ocean is blue is a question that few who have crossed it have ever sought to solve, and the many travelers who have thought they have seen most of the famous rivers in the world, have failed to notice the remarkable difference in color which their waters present. Even the ocean is not uniform in color; in some places its waters are green, or even yellowish.

Some lakes are distinctly blue, others present various shades of green, and in some cases they are hazy and indistinguishable from their level, grass-covered banks; a few are almost black. The Lake of Geneva is azure-colored; the Lake of Constance and the Lake of Lucerne are green; the color of the Mediterranean has been called indigo. The Lake of Brains is greenish yellow, and its neighbor, Lake Thun, is blue.

The colors of rivers differ yet more widely. The Rhone is blue, and so is the Danube, while the Rhine is green. The St. Lawrence is blue. These various hues are not caused by mud or any opaque sediment, such as that which makes the Mississippi coffee colored, but belong to the waters, and are the result of the water without greatly impairing their transparency.

The cause in the difference in the color of lakes and rivers has engaged the attention of many celebrated investigators of nature. Recently Prof. Spring of the University of Liege has carefully investigated the question of the colors of water, and has reached some interesting conclusions. According to him, absolutely pure water, when seen in masses of sufficient thickness, is blue, and the varieties of color exhibited in lakes and streams arise from the presence in the water of mineral salts of different degrees of solubility and varying quantities of organic matter.

Water containing carbonate of lime in a state of almost complete solution, remains blue, but if the solution is less complete the water will have a tinge of green, which will grow deeper as the point of precipitation is approached. Prof. Spring concludes if lime is added to blue water, in which so much carbonate of lime is already dissolved that it is almost saturated, the water will become green, in proof of which he cites the fact that the water near the shores of lakes and rivers, where it comes in contact with limestone, is generally of a greener hue than elsewhere.

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REDUCED RATES

FOR THE SUMMER AT

CORONADO!



The Most Perfect Hotel in America.

ITS ATTRACTIVE Are always fresh, bright, clean, comfortable, and enjoyable. Driving, Horseback Riding, Hunting, Fishing, Lawn Tennis, Boating, Swimming, etc.

ITS CLIMATE Is the finest, most equable and delightful in the world, with a soft, mild and perfectly dry atmosphere, entirely free from mists which visit the northern coast.

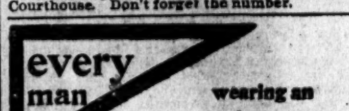
TOURISTS AND INVALIDS These find an ideal of health, pleasure or comfort. Modern in every detail. Cuisine and service unsurpassed. Round trip tickets and week's board \$90.

Coronado Agency, 129 N. Spring St., Los Angeles.



IF YOU HAVE DEFECTIVE EYES and value them consult us. No case of defective vision where glasses are required is so complicated as to require glasses to order if necessary. The correct adjustment of frames is as important as the selection of the lenses, and the scientific fitting and making of glasses and frames is our only specialty.

PACIFIC OPTICAL CO., Scientific Opticians, 127 N. Spring St., Opp Old Courthouse. Don't forget the number.



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experience a wonderful sense of strength, comfort and security. The only perfect and self-adjusting suspensory. Druggists guarantee them. Accept no substitutes. O-P-C Book tells why every man should wear one. Mailed free.

A. W. Heilmann Company, Patentees, Chicago. Sold by C. F. Rogers, H. M. Sale & Son, J. G. Gardner & Co., H. M. Sale & Son, W. Braun & Co.

AUCTIONEERS—UNREDEEMED PLEDGES AT Auction.

204 South Spring street, opposite the Hollenbeck Hotel on Monday, July 16 at 10 a.m., 2 and 7:30 p.m. Stock consists of about 100 gold and gold-filled watches with best grades American, Waltham and Elgin movements, several diamond rings, fine opera-glasses, a lot of new roger Bros. knives, forks, spoons and other articles, being the stock of a pawnbroker of this city.

MATLOCK & REED, Auctioneers. Office 204 South Spring Street.

Variety and Merit are marked

Features of Part 7 of...

The Marie Burroughs Art



NEWS AND BUSINESS

The Weather.

U. S. Weather Bureau, Los Angeles, July 13.—At 5 o'clock a.m. the barometer registered 30.2; at 5 p.m. 30.3. Thermometer for the corresponding hours showed 55 deg. and 71 deg. Maximum temperature, 80 deg.; minimum temperature, 54 deg. Character of weather, clear.

Barometer reduced to sea level.

There will be an illuminated balloon ascension and parachute jump by Prof. William Stout at Westlake Park Saturday night at 8:30 o'clock. The first during exhibition of this kind ever given in this city. The balloon at night, surrounded by fire balls, produces a most weird and astonishing effect.

Saturday special at Volmer's. One hundred semi-precious high-grade decorated toilet sets, ten pieces decorated in blue, pink and brown, today \$1.90 per set; regular value, \$3.50 set. Early comers will get cream of selection. No. 116 South Spring street, near First.

Santa Catalina Island. Wilmington Transportation Company's steamers making daily trips. Special excursions Saturdays and Sundays. See railroad time tables and display ad in this paper, or inquire 130 West Second street.

Redondo Railway will run special trains Saturday and Sunday, July 14 and 15. Leave Los Angeles 8:10 a.m., 9:15 a.m., 1:35 p.m., 5:10 p.m. Leave Redondo 7:45 a.m., 11 a.m., 2:45 p.m., 5 p.m.

Saturday special at Volmer's. Five hundred blown-glass thin water tumblers, 4 cents each; 500 engraved blown-glass tumblers, 6 cents each. No. 116 South Spring street, near First.

Died, in this city, July 12, 1894, Mrs. Eliza Walsh, aged 30 years. The remains were embalmed by the undertaking firm of B. F. Ore & Co., for shipment to Two Rivers, Wis. First Baptist Church. Morning service. "The Good Time Coming." When Christ Shall Return and Reign; evening, praise and song service. Sunday-school, 9:30 a.m.

Fifty cents round trip on Terminal Railway to Long Beach and San Pedro. Good going Saturday and Sunday, returning Monday.

The public auction of Police Station on Second street will be held Tuesday, July 17, at 10 a.m. For particulars see City Clerk's "Is Composition or Benevolence the True Principle of Business Life?" Dr. Hutchins' topic, Sunday evening.

Visit the Arrowhead Hot Springs, the finest mountain resort on the Coast. See notice under hotels.

Mantels, tiles, office fittings, hardware. Lumber. H. Bohman, 514 South Spring.

Buy the Whitney make trunk. Factory, No. 34 North Main street.

Dr. Babcock has moved to the Stinson Block.

Dr. Babcock has removed to Stinson Block.

There are undelivered telegrams at the Western Union telegraph office for R. S. Dunn, Walter G. Marvel and Bolton.

Constable Slater brought in E. L. Martin yesterday from Pasadena, charged with disturbing the peace. He was sentenced to ten days in the County Jail.

The Committee on Charter Revision met last night, and after hearing read a number of communications touching on the matter, that have been received from time to time, adjourned.

Secretary Willard of the Chamber of Commerce has received a letter from the Riverside Board of Trade stating that the bulk of the Riverside exhibit at the Midwinter Fair in San Francisco will be placed in the new quarters of the Chamber of Commerce, at the corner of Fourth and Broadway.

PERSONALS.

L. M. Chase of San Francisco is stopping at the Westminster.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Fitch of Phoenix, Ariz., are at the Hollenbeck.

William S. Hancock, from The Needles, is among yesterday's arrivals at the Hollenbeck.

M. M. Potter, proprietor of the Hotel Westminster, returned to this city by steamer from the North yesterday.

John Denair, superintendent of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad at Albuquerque, came in on the Santa Fe overland yesterday, and is staying at the Hollenbeck.

Rev. L. P. Leary, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, returned yesterday from a vacation of two months, spent in New York and other Eastern cities.

Walter Newhall, Bill Hummel of Denver, and Miss Edith Hummel of Denver, arrived on the steamer from the North yesterday. They are located at the Nadeau.

Mrs. J. A. Crawford and daughter of Chicago have apartments at the Nadeau. After visiting Southern California for several months, they leave for the East Saturday morning.

Among yesterday's arrivals at the Hollenbeck are Webster Street, Capt. Frank Cox and Francis J. Heney, three of Arizona's prominent lawyers. They have just been attending the session of the Supreme Court at Prescott, Ariz.

George McCracken, accompanied by his wife and Miss Grace Bryan, and B. E. Pike and wife of Chicago, arrived on the Southern Pacific overland yesterday morning, after a delay of ten days at El Paso. They are registered at the Nadeau.

Set Fire to a Warship.

TOULON, July 13.—Just previous to the launching of the new French ironclad Carnot a dockyard official discovered smoke issuing from the hold. The fire was easily extinguished. A large bottle of turpentine had been emptied over the work in a manner well-calculated to cause the rapid spread of the flames, and it is reported a dockyard workman suspected of being an anarchist was arrested and confessed that he and an accomplice had planned to burn the Carnot.

An American Anarchist.

PARIS, July 13.—The Matin today publishes the statement that the police of this city have been informed that an Anarchist recently left the United States for England on route to France, having in his possession several bombs. According to the Matin a plot was hatched in the United States to explode the bombs simultaneously in the Elysee Palace, Senate Chamber, Chamber of Deputies and Palace of Justice here.

Plotted Against the Czar.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 13.—The police at Kirschtchnaja recently arrested a Polish student suspected of being a nihilist. In his lodgings a bomb was found. Further investigation enabled the police to arrest another student, and the latter's clerk. The judicial inquiry is said to have revealed the existence of a plot against the czar.

Vagrants Jailed.

Two "vags" were brought in to the County Jail yesterday and given ten days each.

Take Simmons Liver Regulator in pills and you will enjoy a green old age.

DEAR & SAMSON, General Directors, 100 South Spring street. Tel. No. 103.

Simmons' whistles are unequalled in quality and quantity.

With your pet dogs and cats Simmons' regulator, when sick—it will cure.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

PECULIAR ACCIDENT.

Mysterious Shooting of a Woman on the East Side.

An accident, in connection with which there were some peculiar circumstances, occurred at about 10:45 o'clock yesterday morning over on the East Side, just as the outward-bound freight on the Santa Fe was going out.

As the train was crossing Truman street on the further side of the river, Mrs. Charles F. Parker, who lives at No. 468 North Truman street, was washing clothes in her back yard. Stopping her work for the moment she turned around and stood looking at the passing train. When something struck her in the forehead and she fell unconscious. Dr. Schumacher was at once notified, and a few moments later Police Officer S. R. Reynolds, who lives just opposite the Parker's, was summoned. It was too late then to stop the train and seek for an explanation of the accident, and so the officer turned his attention to the "wounded woman." The injury did not prove to be very serious, as the bullet only penetrated just under the skull and was extracted without difficulty. It was about 40 years of age and has a family of six children, ranging from 2 to 17 years of age. The Parker's are in no way connected with the railroads or the present strike, and the fact of the shooting, although it seems hardly probable that any of them had anything to do with it.

In any event the freight train under existing circumstances, is rather peculiar, to say the least.

It is possible that the affair may be satisfactorily explained when the men who were on board the train are heard from, though it seems hardly probable that any of them had anything to do with it.

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A CLEVER OCULIST.

The Manner in Which He Exposed an Intended Fraud.

(Sheffield Telegraph.) Here is an interesting account of a very clever bit of detective work by an oculist. It appears that in a large factory, in which were employed several hundred persons, one of the workmen in wielding his hammer carelessly allowed it to slip from his hand. It flew half way across the room and struck a fellow workman in the left eye. The man swore that his sight was blinded by the blow, although a careful examination failed to reveal any injury, there being not a scratch visible. He brought a suit in the courts for compensation for the loss of half of his eyesight, and refused all offers of compromise.

Under the law the owner of the factory was responsible for injury resulting from an accident of this kind, and although he believed that the man was shamming and that the whole case was an attempt at swindling, he had about made up his mind that he would be compelled to pay the claim. The day of the trial arrived, and in open court an eminent oculist retained for the defense examined the alleged injured member and gave it as his opinion that it was as good as the right eye. Upon the plaintiff's loud protest of his inability to see with his left eye, the oculist proved him a perjurer and satisfied the court and jury of the falsity of his claim.

And how do you suppose he did it? Why, by using a very clever oculist.

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